DON 4 ARYO

FORTY-NINTH

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1947.

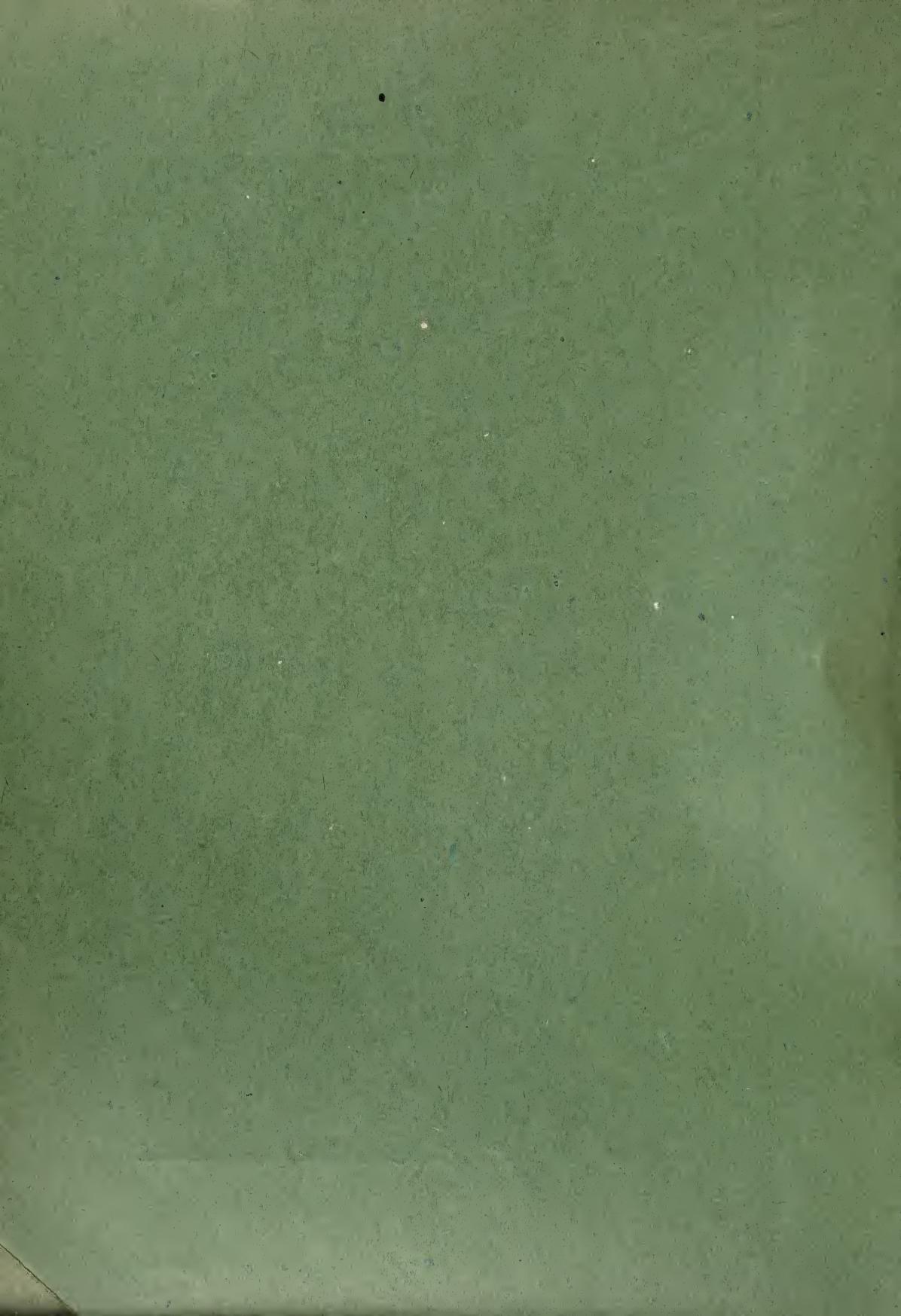
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#### **GUERNSEY:**

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1948.



HESE,

## APPENDIX.

## REPORT

 $\mathbf{OF}$ 

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1947.

## Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1947.

States Office Annexe, Albert Pier, Guernsey, 25th September, 1948. Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1947, with a request that you will be so good as to cause it to be published as an Appendix to a future Billet d'Etat, and that (say) 100 copies be struck off for distribution in the usual way.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

A. N. SYMONS,

President,

Board of Health.

The Bailiff,
Royal Court House,
Guernsey.

Lukis House, Guernsey, 30th June, 1948.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my thirteenth annual report as States Medical Officer of Health.

The vital statistics for the year are very satisfactory, but there is still an urgent need for new houses and the extension of the water mains and sewers.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

ROWAN W. REVELL, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

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The President and Members, Board of Health, Guernsey.

## STATISTICS.

## TABLE I.

	1 A	BLE 1.				
Sunshine.						
Total for 1947		• •		0 0	• •	1787.9 hours.
Average for 54 years		• •	• •			1879.8 ,,
Sunless days for 1947		• •	• •			73·
Average ditto for 54 years		• •	• •	• •	• •	55.
Rainfall.						
Total rainfall for 1947	• •	• •				35.09 inches.
Average for 105 years		• •	• •		• •	36.85 ,,
Average for 50 years		• •		• •		36.70 ,,
Rain days for 1947		• •			• •	178.
Average ditto 105 years	• •	• •	• •	• •		187.
Temperature.					<b>@</b>	*
Daily Mean Temperature,	1947	• •		• •	• •	50.8°F.
Average for 105 years	<b>•</b> •	• •				51.1
Average for 50 years	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	51.5
Mean daily range, 1947	• •	• •			0 0	9;3
Average ditto	• •	• •	• •	9 9	• •	9.3

TABLE II.

	Estimated BIRTHS.			Γ	EATE	IS.	DE	DEATHS		
YEAR.	population to middle	Numbe	Rate		Crude Rate	Adjusted	under or	ne year of age.		
A 234 12 ( )	of each	1 (dillib)	1,000.	Number.	per	Rate	NT	Rate per		
	year.				1,000	per 1,000.	Number.	1,000 Births.		
1935	. 41,160	777	18.9	518	12.6	8.8	46	59.2		
1936	. 41,950	708	16.9	545	12.9	9.0	42	59.3		
1937	42,410	827	19.5	575	13.6	9.5	45	53.2		
1938	. 43,015	851	19.8	524	12.2	8.5	37	43.4		
1939	. 43,820	744	16.9	559	12.7	8.9	33	44.3		
1940										
Jan-Jun	e 43,000	400	18.6	334	14.0	-	21	52.5.		
July-De	c. 23,976	168	14.0	179	14.8	-	6	35.7		
1941	. 23,901	243	IO.I	398	16.6	_	5	20.5		
1942	. 23,561	262	II.I	525	22.3	parent.	IO	38.1		
1943	. 22,641	337	14.9	414	18.3	_	16	47.5		
1944	. 22,408	395	17.6	472	21.1	_	17	43.0		
1945	25,500	391	15.3	436	17.1		II	28.1		
1946	, 38,038	872	22.9	431	11.3	7.9	35	40.I		
1947	40,674	900	22.2	419	10.3	7.2	30	33.3		
		ŧ.								

Table III.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

	Under 1 year.		Years 1-5.		Years 5-15.		Years 15-25.		Years 25-65.		Over 65 years.
1900-1904	24.0	• •	9.0		4.0		5.0		27.0		31.0
1905–1909	22.3		8.0		3.0		4.6		28.0		34.0
1910-1914	20.2		7.2	• •	3.3		3.8		27.8	e •	37.7
1915–1919	12.5		5.1		3.6		4.9		33.I		40.7
1920–1924	11.5	• •	3.6		3.7	• •	5.5		30.4		45.3
1925–1929	11.2		3.4		2.5		4.0		30.2		48.6
1930-1939	7.4		2.3		2.I		2.4		30.0		55.8
1940—											
Jan-June	5.9		2.9	• •	I.2		1.5	• •	34.4		55.I
July-Dec	3.3		<del>_</del>		_		1.6		31.3		63.8
1941	I.2		0.7		0.3		2.5		32.6		62.7
1942	1.8		0.7		_		1.8		31.2		64.5
1943	3.9		0.7		0.2		1.5	• •	28.I	9 8	65.6
1944	3.6	• •	0.2	• •	0.4		2.1		28.2		65.5
1945	2.8		1.3		0.9		2.0		27.0		66.0
1946	8.1		2.3	• •	0.9		3.8		23.8		61.0
1947	7.9	• •	0.7		I.0		1.6	• •	28.8		60.0

#### POPULATION.

The mid-year population was estimated at 40,674.

#### BIRTHS.

There were 900 live births, males 461, females 439, a rate of 22.2 per 1,000. Still-births numbered 17, a rate of 18.9 per 1,000 live births; illegitimate births were 44, a percentage of 4.9 live births.

#### DEATHS.

There were 419 deaths, males 203, females 216, a crude rate of 10.3 per 1,000, adjusted death rate 7.2.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were two deaths from Cæsarian Section, a rate of 2.2 per 1,000 live births.

Under the Ordinance "Ayant rapport aux Sages Femmes," medical aid was sought in 92 cases.

Fees to medical practitioners .. .. .. £174 6s. od.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 30 deaths under one year of age, giving a rate of 33.3 per 1,000 live births.

## MARRIAGES.

There were 409 marriages, a rate of 10.1 per 1,000.

## CANCER.

There were 66 deaths from Cancer, a rate of 1.6 per 1,000.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 24 deaths from Tuberculosis, 22 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary, giving rates of 0.58, 0.54 and .04 per 1,000 respectively.

The attendances at the Chest Clinic were as follows:—

New cases of Tuberculosis			• •		42
New cases not Tuberculosis		• •	• •	• •	17
Attendances of old cases	• •	• •	• •	• •	173
X-rays taken					452
Notifications of Tuberculosis		• •	• •		62

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were little notifiable infectious diseases during the year; notifications were as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	42
Scarlet Fever	•. •	• •	• •	• •	• •	22
Diphtheria	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	2
Poliomyelitis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	I
Aseptic Meningitis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	I
Para Typhoid B	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	2
Bacillus Dysentry	• •	• •	• •	• •		I
Scabies		• •	• •		• •	23
Abortions	• •	• •	• •			I

570 children were inoculated, 163 re-inoculated against Diphtheria.

The following cases were admitted to King Edward Sanatorium:—

<u></u>					0 111110	2201102			, , , , ,	Deaths.
Pulmonary T	ubercu	losis	• •	• •					40	7
Erysipelas			• •	• •		• •	• •		2	_
Scarlet Fever					• •	• •		• •	4	60/45579
Measles	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		2	
Diphtheria		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	2	_
Poliomyelitis			• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	I	
Tonsillitis	• •		• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	I	_
Chicken-pox	• •	• •	• •	• •	s •	• •	• •		2	
Mumps	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	2	
Tubercular M	[eningi	tis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	I	-
Influenza	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	I	dermals
Dysentry	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	I	
									59	7.

## SANITATION.

Extensive sanitary work has been carried out in the Island during the year.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

The States water supply was satisfactory but here again extensions as soon as possible are necessary.

## MILK SUPPLIES

Very large numbers of samples have been taken and inspections made in order to improve the cleanliness of the milk supplies.

## HOUSING.

There is at present an extreme shortage of houses, which is becoming more and more acute, with excessive and widespread overcrowding.

## SELECTED GUERNSEY HEALTH STATISTICS.

	$In_{J}$	fant Mortality.	Still-births.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
	R	ate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000.
1937		53.2	37.8	0.74.
1938	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	43.4	37.6	0.35
1939	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	44.3	43.2	0.62
1940		46.4	28.5	0.59
1941		20.5	20.8	I.O
1942		38.1	30.7	0.91
1943		47.5	15.1	0.90
1944		43.0	20.2	1.2
1945.		28.1	23.0	0.47
1946	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	40.1	21.7	0.45
1947	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	33.3	18.9	0.54

	VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.	M	म	Total
ī.	Cases under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1947.		-	
	Syphilis	11 4	10 5	21 9
2.	Number of cases, formerly removed from register, returned during year for treatment or observation	3		3
3.	In-patients	I	Bases	I
4.	Number of new cases during the year suffering from :—			
	(a) Syphilis			•
	Primary	5	3	8
	All later stages	5	4	9
	Congenital	I	_	I
	(b) Gonorrhea	20	— І	2I
	All later stages	I	,	I
<u> </u>	Number of attendances			
	Syphilis	503	472	975
	Gonorrhea	176	20	196
	Any other	81	.21	102
6.	Specimens taken for Pathological and Bacteriological			
	examination.  (a) Smears for Gonorrhea	84	103	187
	(c) Blood tests for W.R	26	14	40
	(d) Blood tests for Kahn Dye tests	7	4	II.
	(e) Blood tests for G.C.F.T	33 5	4 1	37 6
	URINES	J	•	J
	Urines for routine clinical tests (Phosphates, albumin, etc.)	290	3	293

## APPENDIX

	NAME OF	NO.	OF	
	Preparation.	INJECT	IONS	
		$\mathbf{M}$	F	TOTAL
7.	Chief preparation used in treatment of Syphilis.			
	(1) ArsenicMapharside Tryparsamide (if any)	Ü	•	
	(2) BismuthBismostab		85	
	(3) Penicillin Penicillin	14	117	131
	Chief preparation used in treatment of Gonorrhea.			
	(I) Penicillin(Emulsion)	38	17	<u>5</u> 5
	(2) Sulphathiazole	9	-	9
	(3) Vaginal tablets	_	52	52
	(4) Douches			
a	(5) Irrigations	35	ggana	35
8.	Other treatment and/or instrumentation.			
	Prostate massage		tudo dada	63
	Urethroscopy	3		3
	Sounds	I		I
9.	Number of cases discharged			
	Syphilis	2		2
	G.C. or Non-specific	9	proved	9

## Board of Health Laboratory Service Annual Report for 1947.

		Jan–Ma	ar. A	pril–Tı	me.	Tulv-Se	ent. (	Oct–De	eC
I.	Urethral, cervical and vaginal	,		T J	,		op		
	smears for Gonococci.	15		18		7	• •	25	
2.	Urethral, cervical and vaginal					,		, and the second	
	cultures for Gonococci.	4		3			• •	I	
3.	Sputum direct examination								
	for T.B.	56		30		36	• •	37	
4.	Sputum culture examination								
	for T.B.	I	• •	I		_		_	
5.	Sputum culture examination								
	other organisms.	_				_	• •	Nation 8	
6.	Eye smears	7		10		5		3	
7.	Eye cultures.	4		5		4	• •	7	
8.	Urine routine examinations.	14		17		6	• •	8	
9.	Urine deposit examinations	20		21	• •	16	• •	16	
IO.	Urine smears bacteriology.	IO	0 0	13		13	• •	12	
II.	Urine cultures.	9		IO		4	• •	9	
12.	Urine bile derivatives.	_	• •	,		_		2	
13.	Urine urea estimations.	_	• •	_		·	• •	2	
14.	Urine acetone derivatives.	_	• •	13	• •	<del></del>	• •	_	
_	Blood cultures.	I		_	• •	4	• •	I	
	Blood grouping.	23		12	• •	5	• •	16	
	Blood white cell count.	IO		12	• •	II )	• •	4	
	Blood red ,, ,,	18	• •	22	• •	12	• •	30	
	Blood Hæmaglobin.	18	• •	20	• •	17		38	
	Blood colour index.	14	• •	15		7	• •		
	Blood differential count.	14	• •	16	• •	14	• •	5	
	Blood sedimentation rate.	10	• •	14	• •	II	• •	7	
_	Blood for Anthrax.		• •	4	• •		• •	_	
•	Blood for C. Welchii.	_		I	• •		• •	_	
	Blood sugar estimations	_	• •	17	• •	7	• •	3	
	Blood urca estimations.	_	• •		• •	4	• •	4	
	Blood cell volume.	_	• •	_	• •	4	• •	2I	
	Blood M.C.H.C.	_	• •	_	• •	2	• •	2I	
	Blood M.C.V.		• •		• •	2	• •	2I I	
_	Blood widals.	_	• •		• •	12	• •	2	
	Blood other agglutinations.	_	• •		• •	34 8	• •	2,	
	Blood for Parasites.  Throat smears for K L B		• •	_	• •	2	• •	I.	
	Throat smears for K.L.B.	4 6	• •	3	• •		• •	8	
	Throat cultures for K.L.B.	_	• •	20	• •	5		_	
	Semen fertility tests. Stool occult blood.	6	• •	3	• •	3 5	• •		
~			• •	20 II	• •	_	• •	2	
37.	Stool direct smears.	2	• •	11	• •	7	• •		
	Carried forward	266		331	• •	267		309	

MATTO INSTITUTO POE RESEARCI IN DAIRYING

Brought forward.	266	• •	331		267	• •	309	
38. Stool cultures.	I		5		7		I	
39. Fractional Gastric Analysis.	Marie Control		2		I	• =	I	
40. Single Gastric Fluids.	_		_				3	
41. Hair examinations for Fungi.	I		_		_		_	
42. Skin ,, ,, ,,	_				_		_	
43. Skin ,, ,, Parasites	. –	• •	I			• •		
44. Pus direct smears.	2		.6		2	• •	5	
45. Pus cultures.	2		3		3	• • .	2	
46. Pus dark ground examination.	_		I					
47. Kahn Dye Test.	_	• •	IO	• 5	40		70	
48. Cerebro-spinal fluid.					·		•	
Cell count.	I	• •	5		2		2	
Direct smear.	2		3		I		I	
Chloride Estimation.	2		I		_		I	
Globulin.	I		I		I		I	
Sugar Estimation.	_		2		_		_	
Culture.	2		8		_		I	
49. Pleural and other body fluids.				•				
. Culture.	_		I	s •	2		2	
Direct smears.	_	• •	I		_		3	
Cell count.	_		I	• •	_		3	
50. Coagulase test.	_				I		_	
51. Organism Agglutinations.			_		5	• 9	-	
52. Veterinary investigations.	_		_		10	• •	9	
53. Ear, nose and throat smears.	_						I	
54. Ear, nose and throat cultures.	_	, •	_		_		I	
55. Urea clearance test complete.	_		_		_		I	
56. Food samples bacteriological.	_		3		2		19	
57. Milk tests for Mastitis.	40	• •	67		17		79	
58. Milk Reductase grading bad.			10		24		10	
59. Milk ,, ,, Intermedia	ite –	4 9	15		97		28	
60. Milk ,, ,, good	_		38		169		102	
61. Ice cream grading bad.			2		51			
62. Ice cream grading good.	_	• •	24		69		7	
63. Water presumptive B. Coli.	_	• •	I	e, • •	13		4	
64. Water conclusive B. Coli.			I		_		_	
Total	320		543		784		666	
_	J							

The total number of investigations carried out during 1947 totalled 2,313 comprised of more than sixty different tests. These figures are considered very satisfactory for the first year of the Board of Health Laboratory Service. During the year the following investigations appear worthy of special record. A. Isolation of Salmonella organism with patient's serum agglutinins response to titre of 1/2,500.

B. Production of rat virus totalled 100 litres.

- C. A blood film with 48% Eosinophilia prompted subsequent diagnosis of Ankylostoma duodenale infection in patient, originally contracted in N. Africa two years previous to diagnosis.
- D. A case of provisional scabies. No Sarcoptidæ were found in vesicular elevations but Sarcoptes scabies found in apparent non-infected wrist folds.
- E. Bacterial elimination of two possible Salmonella Paratyphoid "A" carriers.
- F. What is believed to be the first case of Hæmolytic disease of the newborn, (Erythroblastosis Fætalis) to be diagnosed in the Island occurred in November, 1947, and was investigated by the laboratory. In view of the suggestive family history and clinical appearance the Rh. position was investigated. Although 48 hours after birth blood from the baby showed a Hæmaglobin of 85% and absence of Erythroblasts, blood specimens from mother and baby, and later the father, were sent to Dr. Mourant at the Lister Institute for Rh. Investigation. Dr. Mourant reported the baby as Rh. Positive together with positive Coombs Test; the mother, group B. Rh. Negative with two serum Anti-Rh. Antibodies of the "complete" and "incomplete" Anti-D. Varieties. The father was group A2 RI RI (i.e., Rh. Positive Homozygous.) The condition was clearly attributable to Rhesus immunisation. The baby's Hæmaglobin fell rapidly, numerous Erythroblasts appeared, and when the Hb. reached 35% a transfusion of 150 mls. of packed Rh. Negative cells was given, which raised the Hb. to 115%. Subsequent progress has been very satisfactory. There is little doubt that the prompt investigations and correct transfusion saved the baby's life.

## Routine Public Health Investigations.

The Methylene Blue reductase test was performed on 493 milk samples and 153 ice cream samples.

		Category.	
	Good.	Intermediate.	Bad.
Milk	309	140	44.
Ice cream	100	e-vite	53.

The ice cream figures demonstrate the necessity for constant supervision and checking in the preparation and marketing of this product and it is very desirable that improved figures be forthcoming for 1948.

203 tests for suspected Mastitis in cattle were performed and the low percentage of positive findings demonstrated the low incidence of active Mastitis in Guernsey.

When the Vauquiédor Hospital is opened it is expected that an increase in laboratory investigations will result and the engagement of a Student Technician will materially assist in meeting this demand; also in establishing most of the pressing improvements previously recorded in past tri-monthly reports.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY A. WILSON, A.I.M.L.T.

Laboratory Technician.

The Medical Officer of Health,
Board of Health,
Lukis House,
Guernsey.

1 1

## RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1947.

				BIR	THS.						
PARISH LETTER	R. A	В	С	D	E	F	G	H	Ι	K	Total
Males Females	o 5 St. P. Port.	6 Li St. Sampson.	22 21	Castel.	9 St. Saviour.	St. Pierre- & \( \) du-Bois.	H   Torteval.	4 Serest.	OI St. Martin.	⊗ St. Andrew.	461 439
Total	114	36	43	634	II	15	I	7	22	I7	900
Deaths under 1 year Stillbirths	6 I	2 I	I -	20 I4		_	_		I -	 I	30 17
No. 1. Epidemic, Endemic and In-				DE	CATHS						
fectious Diseases, Influenza Tuberculosis (All forms)	. –	_	_	3		_	and the second	_	, —		3
Pulmonary . Tubercular	. 7	3	I	9	2	-	-	-	-		22
Meningitis Septicæmia .	. –	I -	_ _	I	_ _	_ _	_ _	- -	_ _	 	2 I
No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours.  Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.											
Mandible Larynx Oesophagus Stomach Colon	2	- - I	- - I	I - I I I	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	_ _ _ _ _	- - - 2 I	   	1 1 3 9 5
Carried Forward		5	2	18	3		_		3	<u> </u>	47

Carried Forward

14

44

17

39

- 4

3

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MATI

INSTI

RESE

BAIR

7 4 ..... 133

## APPENDIX

Brought Forward	44	14	17	39	4	3	_	I	7	4	133
No. 6 (Continued).											
General Paraly-											
sis of insane	_	_	_	I		_	_	_	_		I
Epilepsy	Ι	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		I
No. 7. Diseases of											
the Circulatory		,									
System.											
Endocarditis		2	I	I	_	_		_	_		4
Mitral Stenosis	3	_	I	I	_		_	_	_	<del>-</del>	5
Myocarditis	13	2	Ι	4	I	I	_	_	2	Ι.,	25
Coronary	_	بر	0	۔ سم				_	2	_	21
Thrombosis Cardio-vascular	7	5	2	5	_				4		2/1
Degeneration	I	_	<del></del>	-	-	_	_	_	_		I
Angina Pectoris	2	_	I	_	_	_	-	_	_		- 3
Heart Block	_	′ –	_	I	_	_	_	c	_		I
Auricular											
Fibrillation	_	_		_	I	_	-		_		I -6
Morbus Cordis	8	I	2	4	_	_	_		_	I	16
Arterio-Sclerosis	6	4	2	9	I	Ι	_	_	I	2	26
Gangrene	2	-		_			_		I		3
Septic Throm- bosis				I	_			- 1	_	- ,	I
Hyperpiesis	2	_	_	_	I		_	_	_		3
Aneurysm	_	_		I	_		_	_	_		I
· ·				-							
No. 8. Diesases of											
the Respiratory									ŧ		
System.										* 1	
Bronchitis	_	-	I	2	_	-	-	- Carriera	-	dament tr	3
Acute Bronchitis	I	I		_	I;	_	-		I .		4
Chronic Bron-				_	_						0
chitis Pneumonia	-	_	_	Ι	Ι	_	_	_	I.	<del>-</del>	3
Broncho	2	_	_		<u> </u>	_	_	_	_	<u> </u>	. 2
Pneumonia	2	I	I	3	_	· 1	~~	_	_	· <u>}                                    </u>	8
Acute Broncho	2-1	1	1	3					. ,	• •	Ÿ.
Pneumonia	2		garres		_	- CANTANA		-	· · · · ·		2
Lobar Pneu-									3 .		
monia		1		I	- Greens	gazar-a					2
Spontaneous											
Pneumothorax	I	-	-		_		- Marie		*****	[. ]	I
Acute Pul-										; (	
monary Oedema	_		·I	quenus	Gorres	_	_	- ,	.—		Ι
Carried Forward	97	31	30	74	10	6		I	15	8	272

Brought forwar	rd 97	31	30	74	IO	6 '		I.	15	8	272
No. 8. (Continued)								•	Ü		,
Asthma Asthma and	2	-		-	_		COPAC	-			2
Bronchitis	I	_	I		_	_	I	_	2		5
Pulmonary Thrombosis	_	_	_	I	_	_	-	-	_'		I
No. 9. Diseases of the Digestive System.											
Gastric Ulcer	I			I	-	-		_	_		2
Duodenal Acute Gas-	-	-	_	2		mma	come	-			2
tritis	_	_	I			overe					· I
Appendicitis Intestinal	-	-	<del>-</del>	2	_	-	_	-	_	:	2
Obstruction Strangulated	I	_	dilme	_	-	-	-	-	-		I
Hernia Cirrhosis of	_	4	erginus	I	anna	onus.	27.479				I
Liver	_	graphing.	-	2	_	_	-	_	_		2
Hepatitis Chronic Cholecy-				I			_	_			I
stitis		_	_	I	_			-	_		I
No. 10. Non-Ve- nereal Diseases of the Genito Urinary System											
and Annexa.				4			•				
Chronic Neph-				2					•		,
ritis Uræmia	I 2	I	_	3		ı	_	_	_	,	4
Enlarged	4	1		3		-				• •	/
Prostate	-		_	3	-	I	-	-	-	<u> </u>	4
No. 11. Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State.									2		
Ectopic Ges-										1 2 4	4
tation	-	_		I I	anter-a	_	_	_ _	_	- ··	I ' I
Shock				*					1	* ;	
Carried Forward	105	32	32	96	IO	8 .	I	I	17	<b>8</b>	310

## APPENDIX

Brought Forward	105	32	32	96	10	8	I	Ĭ	17	3	• •	310
No. 14. Congeni- tal Malforma- tions.						,						
Spina Bifida Congenital Pyloric Ste-	_		- "	2		- y	_	nardjilin	ь.		• •	2
nosis	_	_	- Control of the Cont	I	_	track.	_		_		• •	I
Cleft Palate	COLUMN TO THE PERSON OF THE PE	_		I	_		Commence of the Commence of th	_	_		• •	I
No. 15 Diseases of Early Infancy.												
Marasmus	_	_	_	I	_	_	_	_	_	_		I
Prematurity	I	I	_	9	_	_	<b>—</b>	_		_		II
Birth Injury Melæna	I			-	_	_	_	_	-			I
Neonatorum	I	_	_	-		-				-	• •	I
Asphyxia	_				_	_	_	_	I	_	• •	I
Atelectasis	_	entretten		I		<u> </u>			_	.—	• •	I
No. 16. Old Age. Senile Decay	30	7	8	II	4	_	_	escenti	2	4	• •	66
No. 17. Deaths from Violence.												
Suicide	3	I		I	_	_	_	_	-	_	• •	5
www. t.t.a							_	_		_	• •	2
-Accidental	2				_	I		I			• •	
Total	43	43	40	135	14	9	I	2	20	-I2	•	419

## CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1947.

	Under						Over	
	ı yr.	I-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65	Total.
No. 1. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.—								
Influenza Tuberculosis (All forms)	_	*****	-	-	-	3	-	3
Pulmonary Tubercular	_	_	-	-	4 .	16	2	22
Meningitis	_	—	I	I	-	_	Same	2
Septicaemia		I,			_	_	_	I
No. 2. Cancer and other Tumours.								
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.								
Mandible	_	_	_	_	_	_	I	I
Larynx	_	_	_	_	-	I	_	I
Oesophagus	_	_		_	_	I	2	3
Stomach	—	—	_	_	_	3	6	9
Colon	_	_	_	-	gumnag	I	4	5
Pancreas	_	—	_		_	I	3	4
Liver	_	_	gumiu <b>s</b>		_	2	_	2
Pylorus	_		-	_	_	I	_	I
Large Intestine	_	—	_	_	gumuya	—	I	I
Rectum	_	_	-	—	_	I	7	8
Lung	_	_	_	_	_	4	2	6
Bronchus	—			_	_	I	_	I
Uterus	_		_	_		5	I	6
Cervix	paniw	_	_	_	_	_	I	I
Breast	—	_	_	_	—	I	3	4
Skin		_	-	_	—	—	I	I
Kidney			_	_	gumuya	_	I	I
Sarcoma of Pelvis	_	guinneg	-	_	_	I	_	I
Hypernephroma	_		-	_	_	_	I	I
Bladder	_	_	_	_	_	_	3	3
Thyroid	_	_	_	_	_	_	I	I
Čerebral Tumourš	_		-	-	-	I	2	3
Sarcoma of Prostate	_	-		department.		-	2	2
Carried Forward	_	I	I	I	4	43	44	94

Brought Forward	_	I	Ι	I	4	43	44	94
No. 3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and other Gene- ral Diseases.								
Rheumatoid Arthritis Diabetes Mellitus		_	_ _	<u> </u>	_	I 2	2 I	3
No. 4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs.								
Plastic Anæmia	_		-	_	-		I	I
No. 6. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs—								
Meningitis	_	_		andra.	- Colonia	_	I	I
Cerebral Hæmorrhage			_		-	5	9	14
Cerebral Thrombosis	_	-	-	-	-	3	14	17
General Paralysis of								
Insane	-	-	-	_	_		I	I
Epilepsy	-	-			I	-		I
No. 7. Diseases of Cir- culatory System—								
Endocarditis	I		****	disserver.		3		4
Mitral Stenosis		_	-	-	_	3	2	5
Myocarditis	_	-	· ·	_	—	2	23	25
Coronary Thrombosis	. Colombia	min-	_	-	_	6	15	21
Cardio-Vascular								
Degeneration	_				—	—	I	I
Angina Pectoris	—			_	—	2	Ι	3
Heart Block	-			_	-	I	_	I -
Auricular Fibrillation  Marbus Cardia	_				—	_	I	I +6
Morbus Cordis  Arterio Sclerosis	I	emerring.	_		- Carriera	3	12	16 26
C			_	_		5 1	2I	26 2
Septic Thrombosis		_			_	I	2	3 I
Hyperpiesis	_	_	_	_	_	I	2	3
Aneurysm		<u>.</u> .		_		I	_	J I
J								
Carried Forward	2	I	I	I	5	83	153	246

Brought forward	2	I	I	I	5	83	153	246
No. 8. Diseases of the Respiratory System—								
Bronchitis	I		_	_		_	2	3
Acute Bronchitis	_	_	_		_	_	4	4
Chronic Bronchitis	_	_	_	_		2	Ï	3
Pneumonia	I	I	_	_	(SARTILLES)	_	_	2
Broncho Pneumonia	3	-	_	_	_	I	4	8
Acute Pneumonia	_	_			_	I	I	2
Lobar Pneumonia	I	_	_	_	_	_	I	2
Spontaneous Pneu- mothorax								
mothorax Acute Pulmonary	_	_	_	_	_	I	_	Ι
Oedema	_					_		-
Asthma	_			_	_	I	_	I
Asthma and Bron-				_	_	1	Ι	2
chitis	_			_	_	2	3	5
Pulmonary Thrombosis	_		_	~	_	I	<i>-</i>	J
· ·								
No. 9. Diseases of the Digestive System—								
Gastric Ulcer	_	paged	_	oleman)	_	I	I	2
Duodenal Ulcer	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	2
Acute Gastritis	I	_	_	_	_	Spinisher.		I
Appendicitis	_	_	_	_	I	_	I	2
Intestinal Obstruction	_	_		_	_	_	I	I
Strangulated Hernia	-	_	_	-	-	_	I	I
Cirrhosis of Liver	_	6. arch			_	2	_	2
Hepatitis	—	_	_	_	_	I		I
Chronic Cholecy-								
stitis	_	******	THE STATE OF THE S	_			I	I
No. 10. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito- Urinary System and								
Annexa—								
Chronic Nephritis			-			I	2	Á
Uræmia	3		_			4	3 3	4 7
Enlarged Prostate	_	-	_	_	_	<del>+</del>	4	4
							1	
Carried forward	9	2	Ι	I	6	104	185	308

## APPENDIX

Brought forward	9	2	I	I	6	104	185	308
No. 11. Diseases of Preg- nancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State.								
Ectopic Gestation	_		_	turn-1		I		I
Shock	I	_	_	_	-	_	_	I
SHOCK	_							
No. 14. Congenital Malformations.—								
Spina Bifida	2	_	_			_		. 2
Congenital Pyloric								
Stenosis	I	_		-				I
Cleft Palate	I					_		r
	-							
No. 15. Diseases of Early Infancy—								
Marasmus	I				_	-		I
Prematurity	II				_			II
Birth Injury	I		_	_				I
Melæna Neonatorum	I		7			_	Summer S	I
Asphyxia	I		<u> </u>	_		_	State of the State	I
Atalectasis	I	-						, I
rtaiceasis	_							-
No. 16. Old Age—								
Senile Decay	· —	***************************************		-	_	Street	66	66
No. 17. Deaths from Violence —								,
Suicide	-	-	_	-	I	4	_	5
Homicide	_			_	_	2		2
Accidenta!	-			3		9	4	#2
Total	30	2	I	. 4	7	120	255	419
			-					

## Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year 1947.

SIR,

I beg to present my annual report for the year 1947.

The sanitary circumstances of the island have shown considerable improvement during the year but the very considerable deterioration of properties, a legacy of five years of occupation, has created problems which are by no means easy to solve. The three chief ones are, shortage of material, shortage of labour and overcrowding. The licensing of catering establishments, the proposed ice cream regulations and weekly inspection of meat, has given additional work to the Inspectors but the excellent team work in the Department has been great compensation for the extra work involved. In addition to this I was appointed Superintendent of the Rat Destruction Department in March of this year and a time saving factor has been instituted by the institution of a simple card index system. I have been relieved of the bacteriological side of Public Health duties, which I had carried out for ten years, by the appointment early this year of Mr. H. A. Wilson as Laboratory Technician and to whom we offer a welcome. I should especially like to place on record my thanks to the Staffs of the Engineer's Department and Housing Authority as well as to my Inspectors for their great efforts and co-operation during the year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. AUSTIN, M.R. SAN. I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The Medical Officer of Health, Lukis House, Guernsey. The following table provides the number of housing and sanitary inspections made during the year.

## HOUSING AND SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Housing inspections (routine)	• •	• •	• •	307
Requests from Housing Authority & Engineer's Dep	partment	• •	• •	134
States Houses only			• •	III
Houses inspected in connection with Notifiable Infect	ious Dise	ases	• •	59
Houses inspected in connection with sanitation & w	ater only	7	• •	550
Houses inspected in connection with water supplies	a'one	• •		153
Re-inspections	• •	• •	• •	482
Sanitary defects remedied and work carried out		• •		154
Drains tested and/or exposed	• •	• •	• •	134
Cesspits tested and where defective repaired	• •	• •	• •	37
W.C.'s and drains unchoked and left in working ord	ler	• •	• •	16
Complaints investigated and abated	• •	• •	• •	49
Statutory notices served under "La Santé Publique		• •	• •	453
Repairs carried out by verbal agreement	• •	• •		50
Public premises and Schools inspected				16
Investigation and cleansing of German gun-sites				15
Number of interviews during year	• •	• •	• •	571
FARMS AND MILK.				
Number of inspections of farms				613
Farmers interviewed with regard to unsatisfacto				0.25
and/or milk				64
Inspections of milk retailers' premises and utensils	• •		0 0	484
Inspections at States Dairy and road collection depor				161
Farms visited for check sample from cows				114
Number of cases of Mastitis found				23
Only one prosecution was taken during the year, t				Ü
found not guilty of adulteration.			O	
SAMPLES ANALYSED DURIN	G 1947.			
Number of official samples of Whole Milk	• •			47
37 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	• •			676
	• •			•
	• •			650
	• •			115
Appeal-to-the-cow samples taken at farms	• •		•	346

## MONTHLY AVERAGE OF FAT AND NON-FATTY SOLJDS.

Month	Fat					Solids-non-fat.		
	a.n	<i>ı</i> .	p.m.		a.m.	1	p.m.	
9	4.29	0/0	5.23%		8.89%		9.05%	/ <sub>0</sub>
February	4.20	0/0	4.90%		8.74%		9.07%	/ <sub>0</sub>
March	4.07	0/0	5.29%		8.62%		8.86%	/ <sub>0</sub>
April	3.98	% .	5.13%		8.75%		9.07%	/ <sub>O</sub>
May	3.80	0/0	5.35%	-	8.83%		9.13%	/ <sub>O</sub>
· ·	3.73	0/0	5.13%		8.76%		8.85%	/ <sub>O</sub>
July	3.92	0/0	5.27%		8.85%		8.93%	o O
O	4.00	%	5.25%		8.63%		8.76%	o O
*	4.04	%	5.40%		8.65%		8.77%	o O
	4.05	%	5.38%		8.64%		8.76%	o o
	4.18	%	5.24%		8.74%		8.77°/	0
December	4.15	0/0	5.26%		8.77%	•	8.88%	0
Average fat content f	or the yea	ar			a.m.	• •		$4.02\frac{0}{0}$
Average non-fatty-sol					a.m.			8.78%
Average fat content f	or the year	ar			p.m.	•		5.24%
Average non-fatty-sol	lids for th	e year			_			8.89%
Percentage of unsatis		_						
in three hours a	and under	• •		• •	• • • •		• •	16.6%

## COMPARISON OF FAT AND NON-FATTY SOLIDS FOR YEAR 1940-1947.

## Morning milk only.

Year.				Fat content	Non-fatty solids.
1940		• •	• •	4.24	8.48
1941			• •	4.05	8.62
1942	• •		• •	4.05	8.60
1943			• •	4.07	8.72
1944	• •	• •	• •	4.11	8.70
1945		• •		4.0	8.73
1946		• •	• •	4.46	8.70
1947		• •	• •	4.02	8.78
J 17					

## ICE CREAM.

rers and R	etai	lers	• •	• •		97
• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	153
Grade I					• •	40
Grade II					• •	33
Grade III		• •	• •	• •	• •	29
Grade IV		• •	• •	• •	• •	51
	Grade I Grade II Grade III	Grade I Grade III	Grade II Grade III	Grade II	Grade II	Grade II

Much time has been given both by the Food Inspector and myself in giving assistance and advice to ice cream manufacturers to enable them to comply with the Ice Cream Regulations Heat Treatment 1947. Several of these have had extensive alterations made to existing premises and the majority are making a good effort to produce a first class product but unfortunately are severely handicapped owing to their inability to purchase the necessary equipment. A meeting of the local Ice Cream Manufacturers Alliance was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms during the summer and at which the acting Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. R. McGlashan, Mr. Wilson, The Board of Health Laboratory Technician and myself were invited to address the meeting. Mr. Wilson gave an excellent microscopic display of various bacteria associated with contamination of ice cream whilst Dr. McGlashan very ably explained the Heat Treatment Regulations. No allocation of fresh milk has been granted to manufacturers, powdered milk only being used. In expectation of the arrival of new and modern equipment I am hoping for better results in 1948.

The total number of inspections to Manufacturers and Retailers was .. 97

#### FOOD OTHER THAN MILK.

Inspections have been made at the Meat Market, Cold Storage Chambers and other premises as given in the table following:—

Meat Market	• •		• •	• •	 • •	• •	52
Fish Market	• •	• •	• •	• •	 • •		52
Vegetable Market	• •	• •	• •	• •	 • 6	• •	31
Food Retailers premises		• •	• • •		 	• •	183
Bakehouses							

Very few adverse comments can be made against any of the above except the lack of refrigerators in a number of the smaller retailers' premises. As regards the inspections of meat consignments, these have been inspected weekly at the White Rock since the beginning of July. Twenty two inspections have been made primarily to ascertain the conditions under which meat is transported and handled at the White Rock. Due to consignments being shipped loose in the steamer's hold there is considerable delay in unloading and the carcases are left lying on the quay exposed to any vagaries of the weather. On several occasions when meat has been loaded during rainy periods at Southampton the coverings have been saturated and thawing commenced on arrival here. Dockers working in the hold have to walk over the meat which in the case of mutton and lamb is merely covered with a light mutton cloth, frequently torn and dirty. Beef is covered with strong hessian and is always unloaded by means of hooks and from six to eight per crane hoist. Mutton and lamb are loaded into a large rope net and tipped onto the quay. In my opinion the whole system is entirely wrong and the risk of contamination is very great due to the disgusting condition of transport. I have made representations to the Essential Commodities Committee with a view to their requesting the Railway Company to provide containers in place of the present system. The local Railway Agent informed me that this is not impossible.

A number of food samples have been analysed; all were found to be satisfactory and comprise as follows:—

Fish and Cutlet Dres	sing	• •		I	Colouring Fluids		
Egg Savoury		• •		I	(Aerated Waters)		5
Custard Powder	• •	• •		Ι	Full Cream Milk Powder tins		5
Chocolate Cup		• •		I	Aerated Fruit Drinks		5
Jelly Cream	• •	• •	• •	I	Golden Raising Powder	• •	2
Samples of Sausages	• •	• •	• •	3	Lobster and Tomato Paste	• •	I
Samples of Bread	• •	• •		3	Jam Samples		I
Ice Cream Powder	• •			I	Tomato Purée		I
Ground Cinnamon	• •	• •		I	Dried milk powder		I
Black Pepper	• •	• •		I	Raspberry Cordial		I
Fish Paste	• •	• •		I	Cake Extender		I
Coffee Extract	• •	• •		I	Bakers Filler		I
Vinegar	• •	• •		I	$1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs Tea x $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pkts.		7
Baking Powder	• •			I	Sample of Yeast		I
Samples of Flour	• •	• •		3	Pudding Mixtures		3

Several samples of tomato leaves, vegetables and fruit were submitted to the Analyst for estimation of arsenate of lead contained after spraying.

Food examined and destroyed as unfit for human consumption:—

3,515 t	ins Milk.	23 jars Jam and Marmalade.
77 t	ins Canned Meats.	2 jars Potted Meat.
1,211 t	ins Fish.	96 bars Chocolate.
64 t	ins Soup.	265 lbs. Milk Powder.
; 38 t	ins Sausages.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Liquorice Allsorts.
580 t	ins Various Vegetables	96 lbs. 6 ozs. Bacon.
2 t	ins Processed Cheese.	90 lbs. Cheese.
3 t	ins Macaroni.	66 cwt. 26 lbs. Potatoes.
17 t	ins Spaghetti.	142 lbs. Meat.
3 t	ins Coffee.	$87\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Cocoa.
16 t	ins Mushrooms.	13 lbs. Chicken uncured.
66 t	ins Fruit.	106 pkts. Soup Powders.
57 t	ins Chocolate Allsorts.	56 pkts. Bun Flour.
56 t	ins Mustard.	$9\frac{1}{2}$ pots Fresh Milk.
3 1	bs. 6 ozs. Fresh Butter.	

#### LICENSED PREMISES.

Forty-five hotels and licensed premises have been inspected during the year. One country hotel was found to have a defective drainage system and this was condemned and renewed.

## CAFÉS AND TEA ROOMS.

A complete survey of cafés and tea rooms has been made during the year. Many of these comprise of not more than two rooms sometimes separated by a curtain behind which meals are prepared. The standard of cleanliness

is good and very few warnings have been given. Where cracked and unsound crockery has been found owners have been notified and the crockery withdrawn and replaced. Apart from the general survey a number of request inspections have been made for the Essential Commodities for licensing of premises where food may be eaten. Several have not been recommended by us and licenses have not been granted. The total number of cafés including fish and chip shops inspected during the year was 89.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL AND DUMPS.

These have been a constant source of complaint during the year with the exception of the controlled tip at Lucksall. As no agreement could be arrived at between the owner of the incinerator at Hougue à la Perre and the Authorities concerned, an agreement was made whereby all household refuse from St. Peter Port, St. Martin's, Vale and St. Sampson's should be tipped at Lucksall until such time as other arrangements could be made. The filling of this dump is serving a very useful purpose by reclaiming two large areas which were excavated by the Germans. The large area at Grande Rocque was filled in and levelled during the year. A large area at Vazon on which indiscriminate tipping has been occurring for a considerable time is an eyesore to the community and steps should be taken to effect some control or secure the use of a bull-dozer to level this area. Had this been controlled from its beginning as useful a purpose as that at Lucksall would have been served. Another one which is assuming large proportions is on the Torteval Road on the former site of German fortifications. Until such time as an incinerator is built to deal with island refuse this indiscriminate dumping by an irresponsible few will persist. Inspections to dumps have been made on 80 occasions in addition to weekly disinfecting at Lucksall tip. Victoria Avenue Quarry has been closed and has been treated with chemicals.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The Island supply as provided by the States Water Board has been satisfactory throughout the year.

There are still a number of unsatisfactory areas in the country parishes which cannot be served with mains water until supplies of material are available. Several extensions asked for by this Department have not been done owing to the same reason. The Public Pumps in St. Peter Port which have been closed owing to their being unfit for domestic use are as follows:—

Paris Street		. Un	ion Str	eet.	
Samples submitted for analysis duri	ng the	year w	rere:—		
Weekly routine sample from Sta	tes Wat	ter Boa	ırd Mair	ı	211
Private supplies	• •	• •	• •	• •	165
Public Pumps and Fountains	• •	• •			16

## RAT DESTRUCTION REPORT, 1947.

When in March, 1947, I was instructed to take over the superintending of the Rat Destruction, it was not without some degree of satisfaction as, although I was in no way seeking for extra work, I felt that with the assistance of the additional Inspectors employed by the Board of Health, much valuable information could be gathered which would help me to induce property and landowners to make every effort to ensure the rat proofing of properties.

I fully realize that this is going to take time, but in many cases not a large amount of money, because in many instances rat infestations are purely the result of carelessness; rubbish heaps left to accumulate in gardens and

unused food left lying around poultry runs and pig sties.

A card index system has, at a very small cost, been inaugurated and will be considerably easier to use as, with a very marked increase in the number of complaints during 1947, it became impossible to memorize the whole of the contents of a ten parish register and a daily page search was necessary.

Great difficulties have been experienced in purchasing adequate supplies of Red Squill which is mainly produced in Mediterranean countries. Some small purchases of Zinc Phosphide have been made but the balance of this bait is composed of sweet biscuit meal which again is not easy to come by unless one happens to be Food Executive Officer.

A good measure of success has been achieved with the use of Virus and this has been used with great discrimination by the Operators.

A fresh source of infestation has been reported and investigated in Herm. Two treatments have been given by the Operators but it is, as yet, too early to make any prophecies. Certainly Herm will not be an easy place to rid of rats as there are such numerous breeding places to which they may resort, also a variety of food which will allow a very increased birth rate if regular attempts are not made to exterminate them.

Regular treatments have been given at the following tips: Lucksall, Sandy Lane, Bordeaux Quarry, Vazon and Grand Havre. Infestations have not been heavy and good control has been effected. The Abattoir and Meat Markets have also received regular treatment. The Markets are naturally an attraction for rats by the nature of their contents and are not easy to make rat proof.

The total number of visits for the year is 2,391 on 1,962 properties. The

total number of properties on the register is over 990.

In conclusion I should like to add my appreciation to Reid and Marquis for their reliability and efficiency during this year.

## DISINFECTIONS AND AMBULANCE SERVICE.

59 patients were removed during the year by the King Edward Sanatorium ambulance in addition to which the majority of patients for X-Rays were conveyed by motor van. A new Morris 10 van was purchased by the Board of Health and was put on the road on 22nd October. From this date until the 31st December, it covered 3,803 miles. The Commer van which was replaced

by the Morris had covered 13,523 miles from January to October. The ambulance mileage for the year was 3,700 miles.

The following disinfections were done during the year:—

Scabies as notified by General P	• •	18				
Town Hospital (including appr	• •	47				
Emergency Hospital					• •	47
Tuberculosis	• •	• •	• •			50
Scarlet Fever or observation			• •	• •		II
Verminous bedding	• •	• •				5
Private disinfection		• •		• •		. 4
Number of articles disinfected						2,865

In addition to this over two thousand articles were stoved for the King Edward Sanatorium.

Overcrowding is very prevalent especially in working class homes and due to the steady increase of people returning from the mainland this has become very much accentuated; the only solution of course is a very much larger building programme. Our Inspectors have frequently had to act as Health Visitors and an appointment in this direction would be very much welcomed as there are many cases in regard to hygiene which are completely outside a male Inspector's province.

An increasing number of complaints have been received from proprietors and occupiers of houses in L'Aumone district concerning the most offensive smell which emanates from the septic beds near the Emergency Hospital. The greater part of the field in front is simply a bog and much of the effluent from the septic beds eventually finds its way into a stream which borders Brookfield and from thence through various properties to its ultimate destination at the Vale Pond. Mosquitoes and flies have been very prevalent during the year under review and an outbreak of food poisoning is one which must not be overlooked. The majority of houses are not supplied with adequate larders or means of refrigeration.

